



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

degree of stiffness in the joint, as I have very lately had an opportunity of informing myself.

During the whole time of the cure, I made use of emollient fomentations, dressed the wounds superficially, and continued the pultice of strong-beer grounds and oatmeal, which were the only methods taken in surgery for his relief.

Hatton-Garden,  
Jan. 31, 1755.

---

LXIII. *Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Pye, dated Manilla, Oct. 1st, 1754, to his Brother in London. Communicated to Mr. Benj. Wilson, F. R. S. by the Hon. Mr. Barrington.*

Read Jan. 29, 1756. **I** Will now give you some description of this place. Manilla is one of the largest of the Philippine islands, and the city is much larger than Oxford, and has two universities in it, and is inhabited only by Spaniards. The houses are large, and built very strong; the ground-floor is stone; the walls of a prodigious thickness; all above is wood, and so contrived, that every piece of timber has a connection with each other, all over the house: they are let into one another, and joined together, that the earthquakes, which are very terrible and frequent, may not throw them down. The convents are likewise very strong and handsome. The suburbs are very extensive, and well inhabited.

In

In the year 1750 they had an earthquake here, which lasted for three months, with almost continual tremblings, which at last broke out in an eruption, in a small island in the middle of a large lake, all round which, the bottom is unfathomable. The third day after the commencing of the eruption, there arose four more small islands in the lake, all burning; and about a mile distance from one there is a continual fire, which comes out of the water, where there is no ground, for upwards of an hundred fathoms deep. This I saw myself, and went very near it. I will get a draught of it and send it you. This happened but four years ago, and if you were to feel some of these shocks, you would think they were capable of producing any thing, for they are very terrible indeed.

---

LXIV. *An Essay on the Waters of the Holy Well at Malvern, Worcestershire. By J. Wall, M. D. Communicated by the Rev. Charles Lyttleton, L. L. D. Dean of Exeter.*

Reverend Sir,

Read Feb. 5, 1756. **A**S you are pleased to desire some account of my observations on the Malvern-Waters, I have here transmitted them. That I did not do this sooner, you will, I hope, impute to the true cause, the multiplicity of my avocations. I would gladly have repeated the experiments,